THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "CHINA" AT HALIFAX.

PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE "CABLE" NEWS.

The Armistice Previous to Peace.

HOW RUSSIA IS TO TREAT CAPT. FOX.

Details of Recent Battles.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT OLMUTZ

Terrible Defeat of the Austrians

NAVAL BATTLE AT LISSA.

The Americo-Italian Iron-Clad

"Re d'Italia" Sunk.

AUSTRIA TO WITHDRAW FROM CERMANY.

Latest Commercial News.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MARKETS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, July 30 .- The steamship China, from Liverpool on July 21, via Queenstown on the

22d, arrived at this port this merning. The steamship Java arrived at Queenstown on the 20th, and the Arago at Southampton on the same day.

The Preliminaries to Peace-Armistice Agreed Upon by Austria and Prussia.

Austria and Prussia had accepted the proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armis tice for six weeks.

Later via Queeustown. LIVERPOOL, July 21,-The announcement that

Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets, the prevailing opinion among the Germans being that peace would almost certainly be concluded, and consequently there would be no resumption of hostilities.

The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22 .- In a great naval fight off Lissa the Italian iron-clad Re d'Itabia was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battie. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King and Italy !" from the crew.

The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna despatch says the Italian fleet was driven back, and was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona. It is asserted from Paris that Austria has con-

sented to retire from the German Confederation. It is stated that Frankfort will have to pay a turther war contribution of twenty-five millions of florins. The Paris Bourse was excited; Rentes were

quoted at 69f. 32c.

The Observer says:-" Parliament will be required, at almost the last moment of the session, to give its concurrence to the confederation of the North American provinces, including a plan for the continuance of the Grand Trunk Railway."

BOMBAY, July 10 .- Cotton quiet. Exchange, 28. Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Helena, at Fal mouth, Captain Fox in Russia.

Great preparations were being made at St. Petersburg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a

Commercial Intelligence. Cotton, on Saturday, the 21st, was 1@1d. higher. The sales were 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at about 14@14jd.

Breadstuffs were inactive. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Provisions closed flat. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money, \$8]@888; United States 5-20s, 70;@71; Eric shares, 44;@44; Illinois Central shares, 79@79;

NEWS BY PERUVIAN AND PALMYRA

Details of the Battle of Olmutz-The Despatches from King Wilhelm-Important Official Reports and Proclama tions, &c.

A despatch of July the 22d says:—
A letter published from the King of Prussia to
the Queen has perfected his Majesty's account of the
battles of Komagna z.

The War in Italy. Despatches from the coast of Ireland, dated July 16, received on board the Great Rastera during the veryage, and forwarded to us, report:—General Caldini marches upon Reviso with one hundred thousand troops. Two hundred thousand Prussians are left between the Mincio and Adige.

The War in Bavaria Before the Peace Treaty. PREPARAT ONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE IN FRONT OF

VIENNA. By the steamship Peruvian we received the following report of the military situation before Vienna, dated in Liverpool on the 20th of July:—
6 reat forces are concentrating on both sides before Vienna The military position is unchanged.

PRUSSIAN OFFER OF AN ARMISTICS. The Paris Moniteur says that Prussla has consented to abetain from host hites for five days, provided Au-tria agrees to do the same, and give her decision on the bases proposed within that period.

THE DEMANDS OF PRUSEIA A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as the Pruesian demands. in addition to the com-plete settlement of the Duchies, which in future are to act in unison, and be under the control of

Prussia:—

Prussia demands, as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the nuity of Northern the many under the leadership of Prussia, and moreover, requires the excussion of Austria's influence as a power of the Confederation.

All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, iccognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

ITALY INCLUDED IN THE PRUSSIAN REGOTIATIONS. The Prussian official Gazette (Berlin) says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy dec ares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.

AUSTRIA SAID TO HAVE REFUSED. Despatches from England, dated still later in the day of the 20th of July, state it was reported that Austria had decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace.

NAPOLEON NOT AN ARMED MEDIATOR. The Moniteur du Soir (a semi-official Inspired French military organ) denies that the French wayernment had any intention of occoming an armed mediator in the difficulties.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of M. Benedetta, the French Ambassador.

WHAT FRANCE WISHED TO EFFECT. The Moniteur du soir contradicts the journals which appear to believe that the French Cabinet, in offering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of an armed mediator in ther many. It says that France intervened dip o manically with the idea to bring about peace. Fareatening measures would have created fresh and more serious

The Lendon Post says that France has decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers towards the seat of war, so anxious is the Emperor to avoid the sightest indication of France being dragged into mintary activity.

The Prussian Advance. ACTIVE AND HIGH-HANDED OPERATIONS, MILITARY

AND EXECUTIVE. The Prussians entered Darmstadt on the 18th of

July.

The Prussian General Falkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfor', and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the Gov. raments of Nassau and Frankfort. Several of the Frankfort journals have been suppressed provisionally, and the Frankfort Senate has been dissolved.
Our special London despatch of the 20th July, forwarded by the Peruvian, contains the following items concerning other and new Prussian and Austrian operations:— The Prussian- have commenced a regular stege of

the fortress of May noe. Boats on the Raine are no longer permitted to proceed past that fortress, and mairond communication with the town is sug-

The anticipated truce between the Prussians and Bavarians has not yet been definitely concluded, the Bavarians declining General Falkenstein's The Federal troops defeated at Aschaffenburg are

torming a junction with the Bavarians.

The headquarters of Frince Alexander of Resecuents and the description of the descripti A battle between the Austrians and Prussians is

expected at Floridsdorf in the field, or on the March on Wednesday. Twelve thousand Austrians have left Trent for

The Frankfort contingent has been disbanded and muitary clubs closed. The city of Frankfort has paid a contribution of six militions of florins towards the maintenance of

the troops. THE BATTLE OF OLMUTZ. An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th of July. The Austrians were defeated, with the

loss of sixteen guns.

The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of The Prussians occupied Lundenburg on the 17th of July, cutting communication between Olmutz

The Federal German army was greatly demo-In Southern Germany the Prussians established their headquarters at Lundenburg on the 18th of

INCREASE OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD. The military correspondent of the London Time. with the Prus-ian army says that another Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will raise the army to three hundred thousand men, exclusive of the reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

The Austrian Army. The London Times correspondent with the Aus

The London Times correspondent with the Austria are trian army says that the resources of Austria are not sapped, and that although the army has lost much of its confidence at has not lost its courage. The effect of the needle gun is actually waning bethe effect of the needed as is actually waiting to fore analysis. The Austrian army in front of Vienna and in the field is now, for the first time, numerically greater than the Prussian grand army, if the latter be reduced as we suppose it to be by the necessity of its position in keeping open its communications and occupying captured places.

The Fighting in Italy. The Italian headquarters were at Rovigo on the

18th of July.
Prince Napoleon had gone on a special mission to the Italian headquarters.

The Austrian lorges were retiring into the fortresses of Venetia, but were making some proparations to defend the passages into Tyrol.

On the 17th of July the Italians in force attacked Borgoforte. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew, abandoned their guns, ammunition and provisions. The tele du pont at Motiegiana and Forts Rochetta and Bocono di Gardo were destroyed by the Italian

artillery.

The Italians occupied Borgo Force, and were enthusuartically received by the inhabitants.

The Italian loss was slight.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have griven the Italians across Caffara river. Garibaldi is said to have been present in this effair.

The Austrians took two hundred prisoners.

Italian Naval Attack on the Island of Lissa-The Austrians Prevent a Disembarkation.

Our special correspondent in London, dating on the 20th or July, turnishes the following important advices, the accuracy of which is confirmed by our news report through the Atuntic cable.

The Italian flost, consisting of some tron-clad vessels and several steamers, opened an attack on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia.

After several houis' obstinate fighting Admiral Perano, with eight fron-clad vessels, allenced the fort of St George. The powder marazine in the fort was blown up during the engagement.

The Italians had lew killed and wounded.

Vice Admiral Albani joined the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was about to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of an American squadron approaching to prevent this design being carried out, and the italian fleet was soon afterwards preparing for an engagement with the Austrian

wards preparing for an engagement with the Austrian

Prince Carignano, and the Italian Minister of War, have sent their congratulations to Garibaldi upon the victories achieved by the volunteers at Arapoie and Candino. The Italian rearguard was at Platte, on Wednes-

day.
The Austrians on Mount Domino attacked the Italian volunteers, but soon retired from the fire of the Italian artillery.

The same day an attack was made on Candino.

Italian less, one bundred and thirty killed and

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! | HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CHESNUT HILL

BY ATLANTIC CABLE TO-DAY

Message from Queen Victoria to President Johnson.

Reply of the President.

ASPY BAY, July 30. - The Superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United

"OSBORNE, July 29, 1866. 'To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

Reply of President Johnson.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHIGNTON, July 30, 11:30 A. M., 1866. To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdon

of Great Britain and Ireland:-The President of the United States acknow ledges with profound gratification the receipt of her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Western and Eastern hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the Governments of England and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Salute in Honor of the Cable. Boston, July 30. - Governor Bullock has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired on Boston Common to-day, to celebrate the completion of the Atlantic Cable-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

United States Troops for Pensacola—In-dians Troublesome, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] BALTIMORE, July 30. The steamer Star of the South sailed from here to-day on account of Government, with five hundred United States soldiers for Pensacola. The Indians there are becoming troublesome, and troops go out to quell them.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—The steamer George Appoid touched here this afternoon to receive on board a number of colored people destined for Boston, where situations have been procured for them.

The United States tug Stephen Decatur, in the service of the United States Burial Corps, arrived here to day with the barge Dell Hymes in tow from Washington. The barge had on board a large number of coffins, and was sent to City Point. Over twenty thousand coffins are now in Washington awaiting supment to the different cemeteries designated for the burial of Union

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City county was recently held in Hampton, Va , and a resolution adopted approving and endorsing the call for the Nasional Union Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th of August next, and requesting the old Whig and Democratic state Committees to appoint delegates to represent the district in the Convention.

At another meeting held at Halitax Court Va., several days ago, resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

The old United States ship Pennsylvania, tor many years the receiving ship on this station, and which was sunk at the commencement of the late war, is soon to be raised.

The weather remains unsettled, and this afternoon a short rain storm commenced, lasting a few hours. Wind easterly. No arrivals or de partures.

From Havana and Mexico.

New York, July 30 .- Advices from Havana to the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe, She was received with the honors due to royalty. The Emoress did not land, but proceeded on her fourney the next day. News from Mexico represent the situation of

the empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras caused great dismay. The Imperialist newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussions of the situation.

A French war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the foreign legion. The Diario del Imperio, the official organ of the empire, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico and arrange several international affairs. She

is expected to return in November next, Octavio Resado, who fought under Juarez at mebla, has raised a revolution in Guanaluato. Petroleum oil is being exported to New York rom the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Prince Salm-Salm has been made a Colonel on the staff of an auxiliary division.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, July 30 .- The steamers City of New York and Borussia have arrived at this port. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 30.—Cotton dull. Middling up-impds are quoted at 38@37c, and middlin; Or eans at 58@39c. Floor dull, Sales of 4000 bbis at \$5.00@9.75 or State; \$8 15@11 75 for Ohio; and \$5 60@8 50 for Western Southern unchanged; sales of 250 oblis Canada nominal; 840 bbls. sold at \$8:40@12. When Gui and drooping. Corn declined 1@20 for mixed. Beef steady. Pork heavy at \$31 50 for mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky duli.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, July 29.-The Cattle Market is rather dull his morning, but prices are without any materia change.

About 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Prove Yard at from 176017%. for extra; 156015%c. for fair to good; and 126016. Si pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales;—
27 head, Jones McClese Western, 156016.
56 P. Hathaway, Western, 156017%.
162 J. Kirk Western, 156017%.
163 McFillen & Co., Western, 176017%.
164 McFillen & Co., Western, 176017%.
165 E. S. NeFillen, Western, 166017.
165 Martin Fuller & Co. Western, 166017%.
166 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 166017%.
167 Mooney & Smith, Western, 166017%.
168 H. Chain & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
169 J. A. Chain & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
161 Frank & Co., Western, 186017%.
162 Mooney & Smith, Western, 186017%.
163 Mooney & Smith, Western, 186017%.
164 Mooney & Smith, Western, 186017%.
165 Martin Fuller & Co. Western, 186017%.
166 M. Chain & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
168 M. J. A. Chain & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
169 Mooney & Co., Western, 186017%.
170 Mooney & Co., Western, 186017%.
171 Mooney & Co., Western, 186017%.
172 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
173 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
174 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
175 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
176 Mooney & Restern, 186017%.
177 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
178 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
178 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
179 Mooney & Brother, Penusylvania, 146016%.
180 Mooney & Brother, P

BRUTAL MURDER BY A DRUNKEN ROUGH

THE ASSASSIN STILL AT LARGE,

Last evening one of the most wanton and unprovoked deeds of blood that has ever disgraced this community, was perpetrated on the outskirts of the city.

Two men, Oliver Ollison, the victim, and Jacob Hirsch, a triend, were driving up the Wissahickon turnpike early in the evening, the time being a little after 8 o'clock.

Coming to the toll-gate at the junction of the Reading and Wissanickon pikes, the carriage halted a moment, and then Ollison, for some inexplicable reason, exclaimed, "Drive on!"

The horse started again, the gate-keeper, who is almost as deal as a rock, endeavoring to de

tain him. He did not succeed in this effort, and so the party drove on about three hundred and fifty yards, when they again halted. The point at which this last stop was made, was but a lew feet this side of the boundary line between the city and Montgomery county.

Ollison and Hirsch both alignted, the former

remaining to watch the horse, while the latter started back towards the gate, intending to pay the toll. Before reaching the gate he encountered three men, and inquired if one of them was the gate-keeper. The reply was in the negative, and Hirsch continued walking towards the toll-gate. Before he had gone much further he heard a

scuffle, and the cry that some one was bleeding to death. Hirsch turned about at once, and about fitty yards from the place where had left Ollison standing with the horse he found his

dead body.

The wounded man had not been killed on the nstant, but was able to stagger this far, as was shown by the zigzag course of blood with which the ground was springled.

He fell to the earth near the gate of a dwelling-house, through the open doorway of which he saw a light. As he fell, he cried out "Hold me," or "save me," The gentleman living in the house, on running to the gate, turned the fallen man over and found nim to be quite dead.
The three men whom Jacob Hirsch encoun-

tered as he was proceeding back to the toll-gate, were named respectively, Philip Stile, Thomas Fagan, and Michael Teeven. The last of the three, at least, was in a drunken condition. In the atternoon he had taken Stile home to supper with him, and while at the nouse had shown him a large dirk-knile, the blade of which

was six inches in length. Some time during the previous winter, Teeven had shown this same knife to Stile, and invited him to purchase it. When Teeven left his house last evening he is supposed to have carried this kinde with him, intent on mischler of some kind. When the three men reached the spot where Ollison stood, Teeven drew his dirk, and made a lunge at him, inflicting a large and deep wound behind the ear, and severing the carotid artery.

As Teeven struck the blow, he cried out, "Do you want any more?" or words to that effect. He then left for parts unknown. The alarm was soon given and the police attracted to the spot. They took Stile and Fagan into custody and removed the body of the murdered man to the Station House. At an early hour this morning Detective Levi pro-ceeded to Chesnut Hill and at once instituted proceedings which it is believed will soon bring assassin to bay.

This Michael Teeven is an Irishman by birth. laving first seen the light in the county Cavin, on the 29th of September, 1837. He is five teet nine inches in height, of medium build, with a slender, dark-complexioned face, and weighs about 165 pounds. Oliver Ollison, the victim of this cold-blooded deed, was a stout, heavy man, of middle age He was a milkman by profession, and resided at

Twelfth and Myrtle streets. At 11 o'clock Coroner Taylor viewed the body, and Dr. Shapleigh commenced the postmortem examination. A jury was impaunelled, and the inquest was then adjourned until to-

This was rendered necessary by the multitulinous engagements of Coroner Taylor, for whom the warm weather and bad whisky together have made enough work of late to keep half a dozen ordinary men busy.

MEXICO.

Departure of a Military Expedition to Aid the Liberais-General Lew Wallace Said to be in Command-Cannon, Revolvers, Rifles, Powder, Shot, and Shell for Juarez-Interesting History of the Expedition, Etc. Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. World of to-day. An event occurred on Thursday, in this city, under the most secret auspices, which will probably pro-tract the Mexican war, and materially increase the ministry difficulties under which Maximiran has labored since his official entry into the halls of the Montezumas. All readers of Mexican intelligence are sware that the Liberal army under Presidence Junez, are but seently armed and that there is a Juarez, are but scantily armed, and that there is a reat dearth of war materials in their magazines and

's he raw product from which gunpowder is made cannot be found over the whole region extending from Tamau ipas to Chihushua, and there are our lew skilled workmen capable of manufacturing the weapons of the three arms of the mitrary service. In the long and bloody history of that nation, where revolutions unrelieved by the quietude of a brief recess have followed each other as the night and recess have followed each other as the night suc ceeds the day, the combatants depended on the out-aide world for their supplies of the malerials of war. and the late struggle between the empire and the re puole was no exception to the rule.

ABORTIVE PEPORTS TO OBTAIN ARMS. Soon after the Liberal army took the field, an flort was made to secure a large number of muskets and artillery pieces from San Francisco, but the matter was made known to the French consul, and he soon toiled the attempt. It is said the arms were paid for and subsequently retu ned, but the money was not refunded to the agents of the Liberals It was subsequently found impossible to procure war materia's in any city on the Pacific coast, and the project was abandoned. ARMS PROCURED IN NEW YORK.

Attention was next directed to New York as the and President Juarez immediately comm confidential agents in this city to purchase rifles and guspowder sufficient to supply ten thousand men during an aggressive campaion, which was contemplated a month since at El Paso del Norte. The agents transacted the business quietly, and the utmost secrecy was preserved in ad their move-Itwas known to less than a score of persons that arms

Itwas known to less than a score of persons that arms were being purchased which had been manufactured in a little town on the borders of the Hudson, a short distance from this city, and that their destination was Mexico. How the rifles and the "villanous saitpetre," with large quantities of shot and shell which have teen purchased, were to be exported, remained a profound mystery till Thursday morning. STRAMER BEING LOADED WITH THE ARMS. There are a few piers on the North river which are against ly adapted for socrecy. One of those is located in the extreme rear of West Washinston Market. The successive squares of two-story eneds, which stand on that ground, shield it from all pessi-

ble observation. To this dock a handsome and powerful propeller came a few days since. On Monday last, and the two successive days carts were driven over the oblique rows which lead to this mysterious pier, and laborers soon relieved them of their burdens of oblong boxes, kees of powder, ordnance, shot, shell, with the canvas materials for bostile equipments. They are quietly removed to the snip, and on Wednesday night she became literally a floating arsenal, loaded to the huiches with the implements of destruction and death.

The novelty of arms being shipped in these "piping times of peace" at one of the North river piers soon created intense currosity among those who were created intense curiosity among those who were aware of the facts, and rumors of the occurrence soon flew tast and wide. Subsequently, they reached a foreign consulate in this city, through one of the agents employed by the Emperor Maximilian to watch the movements of the adherents of Juarez in the United States.

MAXIMILIAN'S AGENTS ON THE ALERT.

A MILITARY EXPEDITION TO AID THE LIBERALS OF

A MILITARY EXPEDITION TO AID THE LIBERALS OF MEXICO.

In spite of the rigid obscurity and secres v in which the operations were ensured to it soon transpired, after investigation, that the vessel was intended for a Mexican port, and was destined to take part in a military expedition to aid the army of Juarez. The arent who gave the information to the consul went on board the vessel, and having pretended that he was an agent of the Liberals, ascertained that her cargo was regularly certified to consist of "po vder, rifles, and other munitions of war." for which ostensibly, she was going to Texas to find a market therefor among whomsoever might desire to buy.

IMPERIAL PROCESSINGS AGAINST THE VESSEL.

IMPERIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE VESSEL. Those in charge of the vessel soon found it necessary to hasten her departure, by reason of the fact that confidential agents and detectives in the lungular land on the properties of the prope

military stores she contained were destined directly for the Republican forces.

In accordance with this suspicion, that amounted to a certainty in the minds of those scenting it, the matter was on last invesday laid in full before the consulations alluded to, as likely to be interested in, and if possible to counteract any measures hostile.

and if possible to counteract any measures hostile to the welfare of Maximilian.

The Imperialists in this city gave the affair immediate scruting, and though seeing no way in which they could legitimately or with propriety interiere, were so impressed with the gravity of the evidence, as to direct its instant reference to the United States authorities.

MARSHAL MURRAY DECLINES TO INTERPERE. MARSHAL MUBRAY DECLINES TO INTERPERS.

All the facts connected with the character of the steamer, her cargo, and mission, were next made known to Marshal Murray. That officer declined to examine or act in the Dremises, Without orders from United States District Attorney Courtney, and to that gentleman was the subject on the same day developed. Mr. Courtney, after going through the evidence in detail, did not esteem the fats of the case of sufficient importance to induce action; but in any event, after deliberation, decided that a detention of the vessel, duly regis ered, and apparently salting in good faith for a domestic coastwise port, did not come within the sphere of his duty, and that he could not commence any action of detinne unless ordered by the direct authority and command of Mr. Smythe.

[Continued in the Fourth Edition.] [Continued in the Fourth Edition]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, & Monday, July 30, 1866. There was little disposition to operate in

stocks this morning, but prices were better. Government bonds are firmly held at an advance. Old 5.20s sold at 1084, an advance of 1; and 7:30s at 1044, an advance of 4. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 984 for 10-40s.

City loans are less active. The new issue sold at 99@991, a decline of 1. Railroad shares are the most active on the

list. About 1000 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 38@384, the latter rate an advance of i; Elmira common sold at 30, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31], a slight advance; and Minenill at 554, no change: 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55'81 for Reading; 374 for Little Schuylkill; 385 for North Pennsylva nia; 644 for Lehigh Valley; and 455 for North-

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 185; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 214 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 384 for Spruce and Pine; and 417 for Union. Canal shares are firmly held. Schuvlkill Navigation preferred sold at 35s; 27 was bid for common do.; 574 for Lehigh Navigation; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; and 147 for Susque-

ern Central.

banna Canal. Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 32: 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 94 for Northern Laberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 524 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 654 for City: 40 for Consolidation: and 65 for Corn Exchange. Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 147: 11 A. M.,

1474; 12 M., 1484; 1 P. M., 1474. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street, BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad. . FIRST BOARD -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-June, 1864, 13; July, 1864, 12; Angust, 1864, 12; October, 1864, 11; Dec., 1864, 10; May, 1865, 8; August, 1865, 6; Sept., 1865, 6; October, 1865, 6;

Philadelphia Trade Report-MONDAY, July 30 .- The Flour Market has been de ressed to-day in consequence of the foreign news noting a suspension of hostilities on the Continent and the decline in the premium on gold. There is scarcely

rels were taken by the home consumers at 86.87%@T.50 S barrel for superfine; a7 50@8 50 for extras; \$10 50@11 for new wheat do : \$16010-50 for Northwest extra family:

\$116013 for this do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In 1996 Flour and Corn Meal no transactions have been reported.

Supplies o Wheat continues to come forward slowly, but there is not much semand, and prices are lower. Sales of 100 bushels new Delaware red at \$2.68(3):45, closing at the former rate, and 600 bushels sporting at \$2.20. In white nething doing in the absence of sales we quote Fannayivania Rye at \$1.00. Corn guite, with small sales of reliow at 95 cents, and 1500 bushels Wostern mixed at 95 cents. Oats are in limited demand, win small sales at 55 cents for new Delaware, and 54 cents toy old Western.

Provisions—The market, as maual at this season of the year, is quiet. We quote new Mees Pork at \$32,756233 and Meas Beef at \$196025 or western and city packed; 200 therees pickled Hams sold at 20 cents.

Whisky is du'l. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.23 (22.24, and Quiot \$2.26. for new wheat do : \$9@19-56 for North west extra family

any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred bar

Queen Emms, of the Sandwich Islands, recently appeared at an evening party given by the Emperor Napoleon. She were a robe of white satin with a train, and a diadem of dia-

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

£200 (\$1000) A YEAR.

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MRS. WARREN.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.] The warm kindness of the girl was not to be borne down. I ate to gratify her, and was re-freshed. The fire was kept burning, and the can of water boiling, in expectation of my hus-band's return. My watch had stopped, and we could not mark 'he time. I sat on a box with a shawl over my head, leaning it against the side of the fireplace, overpowered with fatigue, and dozing, letting Brulget come and go unques-tioned. Presently we were startled by a loud knock, and in a tew moments my husband en-tered, with the tidings that the furniture had not arrived, and was not likely to do so before

morping.

"We'll just have to sit up then all night; anyhow, we've got some coal," said Bridget, undismayed by the prospect, and busily proceeding to pour out some tea; and then pushing the bread and butter towards him, said, "Sure it's that'll cheer ye up."

My husband looked first at one, then at the other, then at the tea, and burst into an uncon-

trollable fit of laughter. The empty house rung with his hilarity. His mirth was catching, for Bridget looked cheerily up, saying, "It might be worse. "True, Bridget, for we have only to picnic in

an empty house instead of in the green wood in a thunder-storm. This seemed rather beyond Bridget's comprehension; for the instantly asked: -"But how'll the missis sleep?"

"Very well, my good girl; but what will you

'I'll just make a fire in the big room overhead. I can lie down afore it till the morning." My husband gave her his thick wrapper, and after, as she termed, 'settlin' the room" which we were in, she departed; and how thankful I was that her cheery help had been given to me With wrappings and conversation and a bright fire, the early part of the night passed away; but the morning chill awakened us from our uneasy slumbers before daylight. We could hear Bridget throw up a window, and soon she came to announce that a heavy wagon was lumbering up the road. The good news proved true. Our household goods had at last arrived. Now I should again make a home. Exultation in the tuture swallowed up present discomfort. To enter into all the mishaps we endured, to enumerate our damaged furniture, our battlings with those we employed "to get a fair day's work for a fair day's wages," and a thousand and one

would only render my narrative tiresome without benefiting any person. We will now pass over six months; my husband did not become Richard Fenton's substitute in his office for a longer period; the practice was sold, and he went abroad. For some weeks Fred's health had failed him, not sufficiently so as to call for advice, or to cause alarm, but still he seemed to have a disinclination to active exertions.

other disagreeables, not to mention the constant recurrence to our daily account of expenditure,

Something oppresses me; I cannot throw it off, Milly," said he, "and I have need for work."
So days and weeks went on, and at length
another little cherub was born to hil the latter's
place. "Now," thought I, "Bridget's temper
will be tried; if I do the work myself, I will have no thoughtless girl as help." On my restoration to my domestic duties, one grave error quickly fell into. The child was scarcely ever permitted to be out of my arms, day or night. I had been a reasonable mother before: now husband, house, servant, all, were neglected for my infant. Bridget was a good-almost invaluable-girl in carrying out orders, but had no faculty to contrive or think; indeed, the want of the latter power was her chief failing, known as well to herself as to me. "If I had but the sinse to think!" was her constant exclamation. Hitherto our dinners had been neatly and nicely served, and our expenses kept within bounds. No washing and been put out excepting so much as would amount shillings a week; Bridget did the rest. I ironed all but my husband's shirts; these I felt I was not accomplished enough in the art for; and thus about a shilling a week was saved. At first my husband felt hurt at this exclusive

burden of carrying the babe.
"Let Bridget take the child out this morning," said my husband, testliv.
"Very well," I said, 'as you like; but we must dine later it she does."

devotion to my child, more particularly as it sensibly injured the child's health, which was

pining for want of the tresh air. I could not

give it; my own strength was insufficient for the

'That will not signify, so that the child gets health and you relief.' And so Bridget, not very reluctantly, was made head nurse for the time being. I always suspected Patrick's proximity to our neighborhood, and, from her excessive readiness for the walk, in my inner mind I fancied he was not far distant. We usually dined at four o'clock; it was now one, and my last words were, "Bridget, recollect you have not prepared for the dinner; be sure you are at home at two." Three o'clock came, and Bridget had not returned. In my anxiety for my babe, I thought nothing of my husband's meal, and, indeed, I am not sure that I could have cooked a dinner desired to do so. Soon after three, Bridget entered, with my boy sweetly asteep, and well wrapped up. I saw at once no harm had come

beca!"
"Ob, missus! I didn't think 'twas so late: but I'll soon see to the dimer;" and that was all that was done to it. The potatoes were half cooked, the meat soddened, cinders had got into the gravy, and the whole atlair was de-Time after time the same thing occurred, till

I said, very crossly, "Bridget, where have you

even my husband's patient sweetness of temoer was fast giving way, and my own was becoming almost shrewish. I took myself seriously to task; how was this to be remedied? Expenses were getting shead, too: substitutes of eggs or bacon were often had recourse to, to cover the deficiency of a dinner which was uneatable; extra tea had to be used for the lack of boiling water and forethought of mine, for Bridget could not think-this was her talling. My husband was, at the time engaged in reading up for his profession, and desired only to have the house kept quiet, while at the same time good and digestible food, regularly served, was absolutely necessary for his health, which had ever been dependent upon extraneous circum stances, and, though not requiring to be nucsed, he had no robustness to draw upon. Somehow, the baby had turned our little world upside down. Washing day was now a positive discomfort, whereas before it was little seen or heeded; the muddle I had got myself into looked dangerous. looked dangerous.

I sat one evening with my babe asleep in my lap: my husband was in his stude; I was musing on all my past lite, and shaddering at the future. I felt the want of a higher leading than my own capricious will, and I prayed earnestly
even without moving or sudible utterance—
as I had seldom prayed that I might be led to
do what was right: for I felt a dim consciousness that my husband's love was drifting away from me. In the turnult of my mind—in the earnestness of my desire—I could see no path